

and throughout the world. President Clinton himself recently stated that he hopes the Arab leaders who attend this summit will "give Mr. Netanyahu an opportunity to constitute his government and set a policy and not presume that we can't pursue peace."

Under these circumstances, Mr. President, I know that it is the hope of my colleagues here, and people all across America that the governments attending the summit in Cairo, and governments throughout the Middle East, reaffirm their commitment to a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

I believe, too, that it will be particularly important that these leaders express their willingness to work with the democratically elected government of Israel to pursue a meaningful peace.

Mr. President, through great courage on all sides, we've made significant strides toward peace. We hope and pray that we continue down that path.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, June 20, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,108,536,115,006.17.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$19,268.73 as his or her share of that debt.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:13 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3662. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

MEASURE REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second time by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3662. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and

were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-611. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, relative to the minimum wage; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

POM-612. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Delaware; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

"HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 38

"Whereas improving patient access to quality health care is a paramount national goal; and

"Whereas the key to improved health care, especially for persons with serious unmet medical needs, is the rapid approval of safe and effective new drugs, biological products, and medical devices; and

"Whereas minimizing the delay between discovery and eventual approval of a new drug, biological product, or medical device derived from research conducted by innovative pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies could improve the lives of millions of Americans; and

"Whereas current limitations on the dissemination of information about pharmaceutical products reduce the availability of information to physicians, other health care professionals, and patients, and unfairly limit the right of free speech guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution; and

"Whereas the current rules and practices governing the review of new drugs, biological products, and medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration can delay approvals and are unnecessarily expensive; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 138th General Assembly of the State of Delaware, the Senate concurring therein, That the State Legislature respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to address this important issue by enacting comprehensive legislation to facilitate the rapid review and approval of innovative new drugs, biological products, and medical devices, without compromising patient safety or product effectiveness; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be transmitted forthwith by the Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and President of the United States Senate, and to each member of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives."

POM-613. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

"HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 259

"Whereas, household energy costs for heating, cooling, electricity, and other needs account for a sizable portion of living expenses for low-income families; and

"Whereas, in 1980, to assist low-income families with energy needs, Congress established the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) as part of the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980; and

"Whereas, LIHEAP provides block grants to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Indian Tribal organizations to assist eligible households in meeting the costs of home energy; and

"Whereas, under the program, states make payments directly to eligible households or to home energy suppliers on behalf of eligible households, and payments may be provided in cash, fuel, prepaid utility bills, or as vouchers, stamps, or coupons that may be used in exchange for energy supplies; and

"Whereas, in addition to providing assistance for heating and cooling needs, eligible

LIHEAP households may also receive funds for weather-related and supply shortage emergencies; and

"Whereas, LIHEAP recipients are among the poorest households in America, with nearly three-fifths having an annual income of less than \$6,000; and

"Whereas, while critical, LIHEAP benefits only cover about 30 percent of the energy costs of LIHEAP recipients; and

"Whereas, families whose utilities are disconnected because they cannot pay their bills face such risks as food spoilage, lack of sanitation, or eviction, that can lead to hopelessness; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Eighteenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1996, the Senate concurring, That Congress is urged to continue the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program; and be it further

"Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Hawaii's Congressional Delegation."

POM-614. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Iowa; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

"SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 109

"Whereas, improving patient access to quality health care is a paramount national goal; and

"Whereas, the key to improved health care in many cases and especially for individuals with serious unmet medical needs, is the rapid development and approval of safe and effective drugs, biological products, and medical devices; and

"Whereas, minimizing the delay between discovery and eventual approval of a new drug, biological product, or medical device derived from research conducted by innovative pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies could improve the lives of millions of individuals; and

"Whereas, current limitations on the dissemination of information about pharmaceutical products reduce the availability of information to health care professionals and patients, and may be viewed as interfering with the right of free speech guaranteed by the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

"Whereas, the current regulations and practices governing the review of new drugs, biological products, and medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration may delay approval and are unnecessarily expensive; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the Iowa General Assembly respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to address this important issue by enacting comprehensive legislation to facilitate the rapid review and approval of innovative drugs, biological products, and medical devices, without compromising patient safety or product effectiveness; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and to each member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives."

POM-615. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Maine; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

"JOINT RESOLUTION

"Whereas, improving patient access to quality health care is a paramount national goal; and

"Whereas, the key to improved health care, especially for persons with serious unmet medical needs, is the rapid approval of safe and effective new drugs, biological products and medical devices; and

"Whereas, minimizing the delay between discovery and eventual approval of a new drug, biological product or medical device derived from research conducted by innovative pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies could improve the lives of millions of Americans; and

"Whereas, current limitations on the dissemination of information about pharmaceutical products reduce the availability of information to physicians, other health care professionals and patients, and unfairly limit the right of free speech guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution; and

"Whereas, the current rules and practices governing the review of new drugs, biological products and medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration can delay approvals and are unnecessarily expensive: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That We, your Memorialists, respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to address this important issue by enacting comprehensive legislation to facilitate the rapid review and approval of innovative drugs, biological products and medical devices, without compromising patient safety or product effectiveness; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this Memorial, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, be transmitted to the honorable William J. Clinton, President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and to each Member of the Maine Congressional Delegation."

POM-616. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Missouri; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

"SENATE RESOLUTION 1326

"Whereas, improving patient access to quality health care is a paramount national goal; and

"Whereas, the key to improved health care, especially for persons with serious unmet medical needs, is the rapid approval of safe and effective new drugs, biological products, and medical devices; and

"Whereas, minimizing the delay between discovery and eventual approval of a new drug, biological product, or medical device derived from research conducted by innovative pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies could improve the lives of millions of Americans; and

"Whereas, current limitation on the dissemination of information about pharmaceutical products reduce the availability of information to physicians, other health care professionals, and patients, and unfairly limit the right of free speech guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution; and

"Whereas, the current rules and practices governing the review of new drugs, biological products, and medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration can delay approvals and are unnecessarily expensive: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to address this important issue by enacting comprehensive legislation to facilitate the rapid review and approval of innovative new

drugs, biological products, and medical devices, without compromising patient safety or product effectiveness; and be it further

Resolved, That properly inscribed copies of this resolution be transmitted forthwith to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and to each member of the Missouri Delegation of Congress."

POM-617. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

"HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 21

"Whereas, the United States Department of Education has shown a tendency toward direct, federal control of schools and to reorganize education into a centralized function which cannot adequately address the needs and desires of the states and their local communities; and

"Whereas, the inhabitants of the states and their local communities are better suited to control within their means, curricula and costs within their own domain; and

"Whereas, the funds now being expended by the United States Department of Education can be better employed if sent directly to the states and their local communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened: That the United States Department of Education be abolished, and that the funds now distributed by the Department be granted directly to the states on a per capita basis, without restriction, except that these funds shall be applied only to public education; and That copies of this resolution be sent by the house clerk to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and New Hampshire's congressional delegation."

POM-618. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

"HOUSE RESOLUTION 61

"Whereas, a key to improve health care, especially for persons with serious unmet medical needs, is the rapid approval of safe and effective drugs, biological products, and medical devices; and

"Whereas, minimizing the delay between discovery and eventual approval of new drugs, biological products, or medical devices derived from research conducted by innovative pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies could improve the lives of millions of Americans; and

Whereas, the current rules and practices governing the review of new drugs, biological products, and medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration can cause unnecessary delay and expense: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Congress of the United States is hereby urged to address this important issue by enacting comprehensive legislation to facilitate the rapid review and approval of innovative new drugs, biological products, and medical devices, without compromising patient safety or product effectiveness; and That copies of this resolution, signed by the speaker of the house, be sent by the house clerk to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and the New Hampshire congressional delegation."

POM-619. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Vir-

ginia to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

"SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 75

"Whereas, the epidemic of violence which has engulfed this country has spread to children and has spilled over into every realm of society, including our local public elementary and secondary schools; and

"Whereas, public school officials have endeavored, by engaging in broad-based discussion and solution development, to ensure safe and healthy environments, conducive to learning, in the Commonwealth's schools; and

"Whereas, however, many disciplinary measures have been, and may be necessary in the future, to provide disincentives to unacceptable behavior; and

"Whereas, public schools have a statutory responsibility for educating students with disabilities, pursuant to the Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and long-standing state law; and

"Whereas, Virginia has always been proud of her history of enlightened and progressive policies for students with disabilities, establishing state law for education of handicapped students long before the federal law was enacted, and operating programs and facilities to educate such students at state expense; and

"Whereas, however, in recent years the Commonwealth has been engaged in a legal tug of war with the federal government because of its policy of equal application of disciplinary requirements; and

"Whereas, the Commonwealth is presently under a hearing officer's order to provide free appropriate educational programs to all students with disabilities, including those students who have engaged in violent or dangerous behavior and have subsequently been suspended or expelled; and

"Whereas, although Virginia will comply with dignity to this order, this matter is still being contested, and many experts and other citizens believe that violence can only be curbed in the public schools by providing equitable and strong measures for the discipline of all students, including those students with disabilities who have been suspended or expelled and whose behavior is unrelated to their handicaps: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That the Congress of the United States be urged to provide, in the reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, disciplinary flexibility to state and local education agencies in order that they might more easily be able to ensure safe and healthy learning environments in the Commonwealth's public schools; and be it

Resolved further, That the Clerk of the Senate shall transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Virginia congressional delegation in order that they may be apprised of the sense of the General Assembly of Virginia."

POM-620. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

"HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 82

"Whereas, for the purposes of serving students who are educationally at-risk, the Commonwealth has received a separate federal appropriation for each program targeted to assisting educationally at-risk students and public schools, although such programs are related; and

"Whereas, accountability for the use of these separate pools of funds often results in

the duplication of services, inefficient service delivery, and inconsistency because of the lack of communication among schools and agencies serving the same groups of children; and

"Whereas, the regulations governing such programs are difficult to change, limiting program effectiveness and efficient service delivery to eligible students and schools; and

"Whereas, the 1995 reauthorization of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 (IASA), provided states an opportunity to submit one consolidated plan for the coordinated use of programs and moneys for educationally at-risk students; and

"Whereas, the Board of Education elected to submit a consolidated plan to include all eligible programs under the act; and

"Whereas, this comprehensive approach to delivering educational services to children is more effective and efficient, reduces duplication of services, and facilitates and enhances communication among schools and agencies administering such educational programs and providing related support services; and

"Whereas, the opportunity to coordinate these educational and support services will impact the academic achievement of the children served in a measurable and positive way; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the Congress of the United States and the President be urged to support consolidated state plans under the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 for federally supported programs for educationally at-risk students; and, be it

"Resolved further, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the Virginia Liaison Office, and the members of the Virginia Congressional Delegation to apprise them of the sense of the General Assembly of Virginia."

POM-621. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to a Constitutional convention; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-622. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Judiciary.

"HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 30

"Whereas federal courts have ordered a state or political subdivision of a state to levy or increase taxes; and

"Whereas such an order violated fundamental principles of separation of powers under which the legislative branch is charged with the enactment of laws; and

"Whereas such an order, coming from a federal court, severely undermines the independence of each of the states; be it

"Resolved by the Alaska State Legislature, That the Congress of the United States is requested to prepare and present to the legislature of all the states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that would prohibit a federal court from ordering a state or political subdivision of a state to increase or impose taxes in substantially the following language: Neither the Supreme Court nor any inferior court of the United States shall have the power to instruct or order a state or political subdivision thereof, or an official of such state or political subdivision, to levy or increase taxes; and be it further

"Resolved, That the legislatures of all the states are invited to join with Alaska to secure ratification of the proposed amendment."

POM-623. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Iowa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28

"Whereas, status offenses consist of conduct which is not criminal when committed by adults, such as truancy and running away from home; and

"Whereas, the decriminalization of status offenses has given children of all ages a license to decide what is best for themselves, regardless of whether or not they place themselves in jeopardy or have the ability to handle that license; and

"Whereas, parents and families are acutely experiencing the effects of this idealistic, illusory, and ineffective public policy which has led to the undermining of parental responsibility thus contributing to a breakdown in family discipline; and

"Whereas, temporary, secure detention of status offenders before they engage in a dangerous or unhealthy lifestyle is a part of society's responsibility to protect children who are at risk, and the exercise of which is prevented by the status offender mandates: Now therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That Congress should repeal the decriminalization of status offenses mandate contained in the federal Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 and return control over juvenile justice to the states; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and all of the members of Iowa's congressional delegation."

POM-624. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"JOINT RESOLUTION

"Whereas, convened in New York City, the very First Congress of the United States on September 25, 1789, submitted a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution to the state legislatures for their consideration, in pursuance of Article V of that Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Twenty-Seventh Article of Amendment

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the (U.S.) Senators and (U.S.) Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of (U.S.) Representatives shall have intervened," and which had been presented to the state legislatures for ratification without a time constraint upon its consideration; and

"Whereas, this particular constitutional amendment became the Twenty-Seventh Article of Amendment to the U.S. Constitution during the morning hours of May 7, 1992, when the Legislature of the State of Michigan supplied the thirty-eighth approval of it; and

"Whereas, on May 18, 1992, the Archivist of the United States issued a proclamation, published in 57 Fed. Reg. 21187-8, which officially declared the 202-year-old constitutional amendment to have become part of the U.S. Constitution; and

"Whereas, on May 20, 1992, both the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives separately adopted resolutions in which each body expressed its agreement that the 202-year-old constitutional amendment had validly become the Twenty-Seventh Article of Amendments to the U.S. Constitution; and

"Whereas, subsequent to the determinative ratification furnished by the Michigan Legislature, the Twenty-Seventh Article of Amendment was then postratified by the legislatures of the following states on the following dates: New Jersey on May 7, 1992 (dur-

ing the afternoon hours) (138 Cong. Rec. S6846); Illinois on May 12, 1992 (138 Cong. Rec. H3729, H3739, S6846, S8387-8); California on June 26, 1992 (138 Cong. Rec. H10100, S18271, E2237); Rhode Island on June 10, 1993 (139 Cong. Rec. H4681, S9981-2); Hawaii on April 29, 1994 (140 Cong. Rec. H3791, S7956); and Washington on April 6, 1995 (141 Cong. Rec. H9743, S7917); and

"Whereas, the purpose of the Twenty-Seventh Article of Amendment is in keeping with the desires of the people of this Commonwealth that pay raises for members of the U.S. Congress be deferred until a biennial election of the U.S. House of Representatives has intervened, so as to avoid conflicts of interest and appearances of impropriety; and

"Whereas, it is not at all unusual for state legislatures to continue to act upon an amendment to the U.S. Constitution well after that amendment has become part of our federal charter. In 1976, for instance, the Kentucky General Assembly postratified the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Articles of Amendment to the U.S. Constitution more than a full century after all three of them had already been incorporated into the nation's highest law; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

"Section 1. In pursuance of Article V of the U.S. Constitution, and in conformity with the 1939 ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in the landmark case of *Coleman v. Miller*, the Twenty-Seventh Article of Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, as quoted above, is hereby postratified by the Kentucky General Assembly so that this Commonwealth's special stamp of approval may be affixed thereto.

"Section 2. The Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall cause true and correct copies of this Joint Resolution to be sent to the Archivist of the United States, in accordance with Pub. L. No. 98-497, to the Vice President of the United States, and to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, with the respectful request that it be officially published in the Congressional Record."

POM-625. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Judiciary.

"RESOLUTION

"Whereas, in a five-to-four decision on April eighteenth, Nineteen hundred and ninety, the United States Supreme Court extended the power of the judicial branch of government beyond any defensible bounds; and

"Whereas, in *Missouri v. Jenkins* (110 Sup. Ct. 1651 (1990)), the United States Supreme Court held that a Federal court had the power to order an increase in State and local taxes; and

"Whereas, this unprecedented decision violates one of the fundamental tenets of the doctrine of separation of powers, that the members of the Federal judiciary should not have the power to tax; and

"Whereas, in response to this decision, several Members of Congress have introduced a constitutional amendment to re-establish a principle that has been well-settled: judges do not have the power to tax; and

"Whereas, the passage of such constitutional amendment (first by a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Congress and then by three-fourths of the several States' legislatures or conventions) would serve not only to reverse an unfortunate decision, but also to reassert the legislature's constitutional role in maintaining a strong tripartite system of government, a system in which each of the branches is constrained by the others; and

"Whereas, such proposed constitutional amendment is a long overdue response to a Federal judiciary that, in the pursuit of seemingly good end, fails to recognize the constitutional limits on its power; and

"Whereas, in addition to being introduced in the United States Congress such constitutional amendment has also been proposed by several States; and

"Whereas, the text of such proposed constitutional amendment reads: 'Neither the Supreme Court nor any inferior court of the United States shall have the power to instruct or order a State or political subdivision thereof, or an official of such State or political subdivision, to levy or increase taxes'; and

"Whereas, such amendment seeks properly to prevent Federal courts from levying or increasing taxes without representation of the people and against the people's wishes. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Massachusetts Senate hereby memorializes the United States Congress to propose and submit to the several States for ratification no later than January first, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety-six, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the text of which amendment shall read:

"Neither the Supreme Court nor any inferior Court of the United States shall have the power to instruct or order a State or political subdivision thereof, or an official or such State or political subdivision, to levy or increase taxes"; and calls upon the Massachusetts congressional delegation to use immediately the full measure of its resources and influence in order to ensure the passage of such amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no court shall have the power to levy or increase taxes; and further proposes that the legislatures of each of the several States comprising the United States which have not yet made similar request apply to the United States Congress requesting enactment of such amendment to the United States Constitution; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the Clerk of the * * * to the Vice President of the United States as the Presiding Officer of the Senate, the * * * of the House of Representatives, each member of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, * * * officer and minority party leader in each house of the legislatures of each State * * *."

POM-626. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 146

"Whereas, with each passing year this nation becomes deeper in debt as its federal government's expenditures repeatedly exceed available revenues, so that the federal public debt is now approximately \$4.9 trillion—or \$19,000 for every man, woman, and child; and

"Whereas, the annual federal budget has not been balanced since 1969, demonstrating an unwillingness or inability of both the legislative and executive branches of the federal government to spend in conformity with available revenues; and

"Whereas, knowledgeable planning, fiscal prudence, and plain good sense require that the federal budget should not be manipulated to present the appearance of being in balance, while, in fact, federal indebtedness continues growing; and

"Whereas, believing that fiscal irresponsibility at the federal level, which is resulting in a lower standard of living and endangering economic opportunity now and for the next generation, is the greatest threat which faces our nation; and

"Whereas, Thomas Jefferson recognized the importance of a balanced budget when he wrote 'The question whether one generation has the right to bind another by the deficit it imposes is a question of such consequence as to place it among the fundamental principles of government. We should consider ourselves unauthorized to saddle posterity with our debts, and morally bound to pay them ourselves'; and

"Whereas, the principal functions of the Constitution of the United States include: promoting the broadest principles of a government of, by, and for the people; setting forth the most fundamental responsibilities of government; and enumerating and limiting the powers of the government to protect the basic rights of the People; and

"Whereas, the federal government's unlimited ability to borrow involves decisions of such magnitude, with such potentially profound consequences for the nation and its People, today and in the future, that it is appropriately a subject for limitation by the Constitution of the United States; and

"Whereas, the Constitution vests the ultimate responsibility to approve or disapprove of amendments to the Constitution of the United States with the People of the several States, as represented by their elected Legislatures; and

"Whereas, opposition by a small minority within Congress and, on occasion, by the President, has repeatedly thwarted the will of the People of the United States that a Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution of the United States should be submitted to the States for ratification, while large majorities of both Houses of Congress already have prepared, considered, and voted for such amendment: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That the Congress of the United States be urged to submit a balanced budget amendment to the United States Constitution to the states for ratification. The Congress is encouraged to expeditiously pass and propose an amendment that would require, in the absence of a national emergency, that the total of all federal appropriations made by the Congress for any fiscal year may not exceed the total of all estimated federal revenues for that fiscal year; and, be it

"Resolved further, That the Legislatures of each of the several States be urged to apply to the Congress requesting the proposal for ratification of an appropriate amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and, be it

"Resolved finally, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, each Member of the Virginia Congressional Delegation, the Chairmen of the National Conference of State Legislatures, the Council of State Governments and the American Legislative Exchange Council, and the presiding officers of both Houses of the Legislatures of each of the other States in the Union."

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. DODD:

S. 1896. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to apply the Act to a greater percentage of the United States workforce and to allow employees to take parental involvement leave to participate in

or attend their children's educational and extracurricular activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM (for herself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. PELL, and Mr. HATFIELD):

S. 1897. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend certain programs relating to the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. Res. 268. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to the summit of Arab heads of state being held in Cairo beginning on June 21, 1996; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 269. A resolution to authorize testimony and representation of former Senate employee in Ward v. United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. SPECTER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. Res. 270. A resolution urging continued and increased United States support for the efforts of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to bring to justice the perpetrators of gross violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DODD:

S. 1896. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to apply the act to a greater percentage of the U.S. work force and to allow employees to take parental involvement leave to participate in or attend their children's educational and extracurricular activities and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE FAMILY MEDICAL AND PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT LEAVE ACT OF 1996

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, in my nearly 16 years as a U.S. Senator few accomplishments have given me as much pride as the day in February 1993 when President Clinton signed into law the Family and Medical Leave Act.

Passage of this legislation was an exhausting, lengthy, and sometimes exasperating process. But in the end, through the hard and courageous work of Senators from both sides of the political aisle, the vast opportunities for family and medical leave were made available to millions of Americans.

In an era when the American people bemoan the lack of bipartisanship and compromise in Washington, when they decry the blatant and nasty partnership, the Family and Medical Leave Act stands in sharp contrast.

Family and medical leave is an issue that truly goes beyond partisan political differences. It is something that